Hill Air Force Base
Site EHNG-Building 32
01016-341-162
June 14, 1993

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Two 5,000-gallon underground storage tanks were removed from Building 32 at Hill Air Force Base on May 19, 1988. One tank contained leaded gasoline and one tank contained diesel fuel. The tanks were in use until 18 days before their removal. The tanks were reported by Asphalt Paving Corp. to be in good condition with no evident surface corrosion. No evidence of contamination was noted during tank excavation. Environmental soil samples collected from the tank excavation showed reported values as high as 170 mg/kg oil and agrease and 81.2 mg/kg xylenes.

Dames & Moore was contracted to conduct an investigation of the nature of the release and to obtain information regarding the site and surrounding area in accordance with EPA UST Regulations and Utah UST Administrative Rules. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the extent and location of soils and ground water impacted by petroleum products.

Five soil borings were drilled during April 27th through May 4th, 1992. Four soil samples were collected from each boring for chemical analysis of BTEX and TPH. Reported TPH concentrations were as high as 1,000 mg/kg. Reported BTEX concentrations were all below RCLs for all levels of environmental sensitivity as defined by the Department of Environmental Response and Remediation. Analytical results and head space readings suggest that most of the contamination occurs at depths less than 7.5 feet of the ground surface. Contamination was found in backfill that was returned to the excavation after the underground storage tanks were removed. No evidence of contamination was noted in soils deeper than 15 feet below ground surface.

Petroleum contamination in soils at Building 32 is believed to be due to spills and overfills and not leaking tanks. Most of the contamination appears to occur in backfill material within the first 7.5 feet of ground surface and not in native soil. Data collected for soils more than 15 feet below ground surface show no evidence of contamination. Water from a nearby sprinkler system adjacent to the site may periodically saturate a portion of the soil beneath the site to depths of 10 feet or greater below ground surface.

No further action is recommended at this time. Depth to water beneath the site is predicted to be greater than 100 feet. Available data indicate that soils more than 15 feet below ground surface have not been contaminated. The site is covered with asphalt and only small amounts of precipitation will infiltrate soils at the site. Investigations indicate impacts of irrigation water on hydrocarbon migration have been minor. Data indicate that contamination is not present deeper than 15 feet below ground surface.